The Bombay Gazette.

443

No. 7,230.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

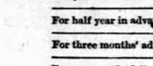
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 25th May, at noon.

	May.		June.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Madras	2
„ Cocanada	27	„ Calcutta	3
„ Narrakal	29	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Tuticorin	31	„ Bimlipatam	10
	June.	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Colombo	1	„ Point Pedro	12
„ Galle	2	Arrive Calcutta	13
„ Negapatam	4		

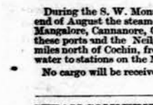
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin ; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water, to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,628 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Monday, the 17th May, noon.

Ur.		May.	Down.		June.
Leave Bombay		17	Leave Bussorah		5
„	Kurrachee	21	„	Fao	5
„	Guadur	23	„	Bushire	8
„	Muscat	25	„	Linga	10
„	Bunder Abbas	27	„	Bunder Abbas	12
„	Linga	28	„	Muscat	14
„	Bushire	31	„	Guadur	16
		June.	„	Kurrachee	19
„	Fao	1	Arrive Bombay		22
Arrive Bussorah		2			

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horse	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
MUTHALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Victory," Davies, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Davies will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation has been removed to Sassoon's Buildings, Marine Lane, off Apollo Street.

G. F. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars .....per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars..... „	0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars ..... „	0	45 0

Claro, light and delicately flavoured.
Oscuro, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANUSCRIPT BOOKS ;

Strongly bound in Morocco ;
ruled, plainly for Memoranda, or with columns for Accounts.

FOOLSCAP OCTAVO
(6 by 3¾ inches.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
18 Sheets (288 pages)	0 14	1 0
24 „ (384 pages)	1 2	1 4
24 „ with lock and key	3 8	4 0

POST OCTAVO
(7 by 4½ inches).

18 Sheets..	1 8	1 12
24 do.	2 0	2 8
24 do. with lock and key	4 0	4 8

DEMY OCTAVO
(7½ by 4¾ inches).

18 Sheets	1 12	2 8
24 do...	2 4	2 0
24 do. with lock and key	4 8	5 8

FOOLSCAP FOLIO
(13 by 8 inches.)

Strongly half bound in Morocco, cloth sides ; ruled plainly for letter copying or report books, or with columns for use as day books, cash books or ledgers.

3 quires (288 pages)	4 8	5 0
5 quires (480 pages)	6 8	7 0
10 quires (960 pages)	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PORTMANTEAUX,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and buckled straps ; and strong tumbler locks.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Solid leather, measuring 19 by 12 by 8 inches, each	27 0	30 0
Best Brown Basil, of same dimensions..... each	18 8	21 0
Super enamelled black, bound with brown leather..... each	16 0	18 0

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and buckled straps ; and strong tumbler locks.

Super enamelled black, bound with leather, measuring 39 by 15 by 12½ inches.....each 27 0 30 0

BULLOCK TRUNKS,

With solid leather handles, flaps, and stout buckled straps, passing completely over the cover ; and strong tumbler locks.

Best enamelled white, bound with brown leather, measuring 42 by 15 by 15 inches ... ...each 36 0 40 0

A large assortment of

TRAVELLING BAGS,

CARPET, CARRIAGE, COURIER, HAND, LINEN, AND MONEY ;

and a variety of

DRESSING BAGS & CASES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste Weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexasious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £15, second class £10 ; children under 10 years at half fare ; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together ; first class £12 7s. 3d. per head ; second class £8 8s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s. ; second class £2 5s. ; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates :—

First Class ...£64, 10... } Inclusive of railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5... } Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Praissnitz Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
2	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fairs.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready. It contains, in addition to the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription.....	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports ; Customs' Duties ; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures ; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce ; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight ; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication ; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription in advance	10 0
Single Copy	0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY.—

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on terms as favourable as can be obtained from any other first class Marine Insurance Office.

Bombay, 13th May, 1869. LYON & Co.

PERFUMERY,

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

manufactured by

WARRICK FRERES, NICE.

Comprehending		
Frangipanni,	Marechale,	Portugal,
Geranium,	Millefleurs,	Reine des Alpes,
Heliotrope,	Mousseline,	Rose,
Jasmin,	Patchouli,	Violet,
	unequalled for	

STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bottles of 1 imperial Pint, each	2 12	3 0
Do. Do. per dozen	30 0	33 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1867.

LIME & LEMON JUICE.

INVALUABLE IN WARM CLIMATES.

The Act requires that all Lime and Lemon Juice supplied to Merchant Ships shall have been previously tested and certified as of good quality by a Government Inspector, to be fortified with fifteen per cent. of proof spirits.

For the convenience of Commanders of vessels, MacDougall Brothers supply their Agents at various ports with Lime Juice, packed as required by the Act, with *full directions for use*.

The Minimum allowance for each man is 1 oz. per diem after a ship shall have left port ten days. Each bottle, containing an imperial quart, will suffice one man for 36 to 40 days.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Quarts	...each 2 3	2 8
Do. do.	...per doz. 22 0	26 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Double Waterproof Central Fire Percussion .. .. ..per thousand	4 8	5 0
Waterproof Caps for Breech-loading ... ... „	5 0	5 8
Do. Pistol Caps ... ... „	3 0	3 8
Do. Revolver Caps ... ... „	3 0	3 8
Westley Richards' Caps in Bags .. .. „	4 8	5 0

CARTRIDGES.

Patent "Green" Wire, for long distances, per doz.		1 0	1 4
Do. "Royal" ... ... medium „ ...		1 0	1 4
"Monte Christo" (Tinned Caps) for Saloon Pistols and Rifles, in boxes of 100 each :—			
No. 1 ... ...per box		1 0	1 4
Do. ... . per thousand only		8 0	9 0
No. 2 ... ...per box		1 4	1 8
Do. ... . per thousand only		10 8	12 0
No. 3 ... ...per box		2 0	2 8
Do. ... . per thousand only		18 0	20 0
Needle Rifle Cartridges, 75 and 110 gauges ... per thousand		32 0	36 0
Revolver ... do. for Deane and Adams' and Colt's Revolvers, packets of 50 ..each		2 8	3 0

CARTRIDGE CASES.

(For Breech-loaders, of best quality only.)

"Central Fire" Cases, No. 10 bore, per thousand		50 0	55 0
Do. do. No. 12 do.	„	40 0	45 0
Do. do. Nos. 14 and 16	„	36 0	40 0
"Pin" Cases, No. 10 bore		50 0	55 0
Do. do. No. 12 do.	„	40 0	45 0
Do. do. Nos. 14 and 16	„	50 0	55 0

CARTRIDGE FILLERS AND TURNOVERS.

For filling and finishing B. L. Cartridges, each from 10 0 to 25 0

GUNPOWDERS.

Curtis and Harvey's Diamond, for muzzle loaders ; Curtis and Harvey's No. 5, coarse, for Breech-loaders ; Hall's No. 2 Rifle, rough, for general purposes ; Hall's No. 3, 4, and 6, coarse, for Breech-loaders ; Pigou and Wilks' No. 1, fine.

In canisters of 1 lb. ... ...each	2 4	2 8
In original packages, containing 25, 1 lb. canisters ... ... per case	50 0	56 0

SHOT.

Walker's best Shot, Nos. A, A A, A A A, B, B B, S G, S S G, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in bags of 14 lbs. ... ...each	3 0	3 8

WADDING.

Best Felt Wads, in boxes, of 250 and 500 each per 1,000	3 8	4 0
Do. Thick Concave Felt Wads, for Breech-loaders, in bags of ½ lb. ... ...each	2 0	2 4
Thin do. do. do. „	0 10	1 12

SUNDRIES.

Bullet Moulds	Powder Flasks	Saloon Rifles
Capping Machines	Rifle Patches.	Shot Belts.
Cartridge Carriers.	Saloon Pistols.	Shot Pouches, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 25th instant, if not previously disposed of at No. 34, Kalbadevie Road, the Ice-soda Fountain and Fixtures, all in good working order, also a First Class Billiard Table with Thurston's Patent Cushions with Balls and Cues, Marking Boards, &c. ; also a first rate Bagatelle Table, to be sold without reserve, on account of Abdool Cader and Abdool Ally & Co. No. 34 Kalbadevie Road. May 14th 1869.

NOTICE.—An Auction Sale of serviceable and unserviceable Stores, consisting of tools of sorts, carts, harness and saddles, iron and brass, &c., will be held at the Grand Arsenal on Friday, 21st instant, and following days (Sundays excepted) until all the articles are disposed of. The sale will commence at 11 A.M. daily. Terms—25 per cent on the lots being knocked down, and the balance to be paid and the lots to be removed within 3 days, or they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser. CHARLES CLARKE, Major, Commissary of Ordnance.

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Price, for Cash only.

Best double thick Coloured Blotting Paper, per quire...Rs.	1 8
Best Copying Paper, Letter and Foolscap size, per Ream .....Rs. 3 and „	5 0
Best (Watman's) Drawing Paper of sizes, per Sheet.....as. 4 to „	1 0
Saunder's best Foolscap, cut and uncut, per Ream..... „	13 0
Lumsden's do. do. do. „	9 0

Bombay, 14th May 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO LET.—THE MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—Three Houses on the Company's Property. Rent—Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 70. For further particulars apply to Mr. Geo. Gahagan, Traffic Superintendent, on the Works.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co. Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th May 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 29th instant, for the purchase of the Company's claim on the Alliance Financial Corporation, amounting now to Rupees 1,8,653, being balance of amount for which the original debt was compromised by agreement.

A Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the contributories of the Corporation, payable on the 29th instant, by an order of the High Court.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Directors of this Company, and marked "Tender for the purchase of the claim on the Alliance Financial Corporation."

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 13th May 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XLIX. of 1857, and of the Alliance Financial Corporation (Limited.)

Notice is hereby given that by an order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp on the Twenty-ninth day of April last, at Call of Rupees Fifty per Share has been made on the Contributories of the abovenamed Corporation, payable on or before the Twentieth day of May instant. All Contributories are therefore requested to pay the amount of Calls due from them ; further proceedings will otherwise, after the Twentieth instant, be taken against them. Dated this 14th day of May 1869.

MANISTY, & HURRELL, Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the matter of Atmaram Madhowjee, an Insolvent Trader.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday next, the 21st day of May instant, an application will be made to Mr. Justice Westropp at his Chambers, in the High Court, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the Trustees of the above Estate, for an order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett be allowed to resign his office of Trustee of the said Estate on the ground of his intended departure for England on or about the 25th instant ; and further that the liquidation of the said Estate may be continued by the other Trustee, Mr. Michael Rozario DeQuadros as sole Trustee thereof. Dated this 14th day of May 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Attorneys to the Trustees.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estate of Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee, trading in Bombay under the name or style of Soondarjee and Company, and at Calcutta under the name or style of Nanjee Jaicurn, and at Mangarole under the name or style of Soondarjee Nanjee.

Pursuant to leave this day granted by the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Judge at his Chambers, in the High Court, on Friday next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for an order permitting Thomas Fisher Punnett to resign his Trusteeship of the above Estate, and for the appointment of William Oldfield Punnett as Trustee in his stead. Dated this 14th day of May 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER, Attorneys to the Trustees.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1865, and of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.)

Thomas Fisher Punnett ..... Liquidator.

Upon hearing Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Attornies for Thomas Fisher Punnett, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the affidavit of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, sworn on the 7th day of May instant, hereunto annexed and marked A, and on reading the Notice dated 7th day of May instant, copy whereof is hereunto annexed and marked B, and the affidavit of Cristna Bundoo, verifying the due publications of the said Notice hereunto annexed and marked C. I do order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, Official Liquidator of the said Company, be at liberty to proceed to England for the space of six calendar months from the date of his leaving Bombay, and that he be at liberty to conduct the business of the said Company with such liquidation which can more conveniently be conducted there, and I do further order that Mr. William Oldfield Punnett to continue the liquidation of the said Company in Bombay during the absence of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, as the constituted Attorney of the said Thomas Fisher Punnett, and with like powers and authority to conduct such liquidation as are now vested in the said Thomas Fisher Punnett.—Dated this 14th day of May 1869.

MANISTY & HURRELL. M. R. WESTROPP.

Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1868, of the Legislature of India, and in the matter of Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, of Bombay, respectively, Parsee inhabitants, lately trading in Bombay under the name or firm of Messrs. Manockjee Limjee and Company.

Upon hearing Mr. Rimington, Attorney for the Trustees of the above Estate, and it appearing that Andrew John Macdonald of said Trustees is about to leave India and proceed to Europe for a period of six months or thereabouts, but is not desirous of resigning his office of such Trustee. I do order that said Andrew John Macdonald be permitted to retain his said office of Trustee, notwithstanding his absence from India as aforesaid, and that Henry Randall Cormack, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in the firm of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, of Bombay, be and he is hereby appointed a Trustee (jointly with the said Andrew John Macdonald and Rugoonath Narayen, the other Trustees of said Estate in the place and stead of John May Somerville, a former Trustee, who was discharged from said trust by order of the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, made in this matter and dated the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.—Dated this seventh day of May 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, M. R. WESTROPP.

Attorneys for the Trustees.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, AGENTS, SHIP CAPTAINS & DUBASHES.

THE CARNAC LANDING and WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—The above Company is established for the purpose of removing all difficulties and heavy charges, such as landing, bonding, taking care on the Bunder, Bunder Fee, hamallages, &c., &c., and perform the work at less expense, and to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Company beg to inform all the Merchants, Agents, Ship Captains and Dubashes that they are prepared, on certain conditions, to land cargo of all descriptions from vessels on the Elphinstone Bunder, and Bond and keep in their charge, and return them in like good order and condition as they received them. The Company undertake to clear all goods from the Custom House and charge moderately for doing so.

The Company also undertake, on certain conditions, to land and bond all goods on any Bunders the Merchants may wish.

The Company guarantee to perform the work of the following descriptions :—

1st.—On the arrival of vessels, the Company will land cargo—such as Piece Goods, Coals, Copper, Iron, Rice, Machinery, &c., by means of Cargo Boats under the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and keep them in their custody in the Bonds and deliver them up when advised to do so.

2nd.—The Company undertake, on certain conditions, to pay all fees, &c.

3rd.—The Company will, by arrangements entered into, keep in their charge for certain period, goods—such as Piece Goods, Coals, Copper, Iron, Rice, Machinery, &c., at a very moderate charge, and deliver them up when ordered to do so. The Company hold themselves responsible for loss or damage.

4th.—The Company is also prepared to land all cargo from vessel within a specified period as agreed upon.

The Company is ready to give satisfactory references to Merchants and others.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. D. J. Dasai, at the Office of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co., Elphinstone Circle, or at the Company's Office on the Elphinstone Land & Press Company's premises, Carnac Bunder.

Bombay, 1st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Oriflamme," Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 8th May, 1869.

BASS' ALE,

JUST LANDED.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	3 12	4 4
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Stone & Co., Pints, per dozen	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen... ...	4 12	5 4
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen.. ...	6 8	7 0
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen ...	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large consumers considerable economy is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

received by the steamer "columbian,"

At reduced price—10 as. per shilling.

The Arabian Nights Entertainments		...Rs.	1 0
Compendium of Percussion and Auscultation, by A. Flint.		...	1 4
The Words of Wellington		...	1 10
My First visit to Japan		...	1 4
Sans Merci, or Kestrels and Falcons		...	1 4
Views Afoot ; or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff, by B. Taylor		...	1 0
Count Bismarck, by C. Lowes		...	2 4
The Oxford Spectator		...	2 4
The Lily of Lumley, by Edith Milner		...	4 12
Miscellaneous Poems, by the Rev. J. Keble		...	3 12
Electric Telegraph, by Dr. Lardner and E. B. Bright ...		...	2 4
Electricity, by E. M. Fergusson		...	2 4
Poems and Ballads, by A. C. Swinburne		...	5 10
Punch's Almanack for April, corrected up to 1st April, 1869		...	6 12
Catechism of Photography		...	0 10
History of British India, by H. Murray		...	4 4
Girlhood and Womanhood, by Sarah Tytler		...	3 4
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1869		...	4 12
The Alexandra Alphabet		...	0 10
Official Monthly Army List, for April		...	1 0
Official Navy List for April		...	1 10
The Gentle Life...		...	3 12

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

REMEMBER!

The Season closes

ON SATURDAY, 15TH MAY.

In compliance with a generally expressed desire,

ALADDIN

Will be revived for this Night only.

LAST NIGHT OF DAVEJEE CARSONBHOY !

LAST NIGHT OF WIDOW TWANKAY !!

LAST NIGHT OF ALADDIN !!!

On Saturday the Performance will commence with the Comic Drama in One Act, entitled,

THE FISH OUT OF WATER.

Brown.....	Mr. H. Richardson.
Simmons	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Darville	Mr. W. South.
Dawson	Mr. O. Deering.
Adele	Mrs. H. Richardson.

The Entertainment will conclude with the great Burlesque of

ALADDIN;

OR

THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

The Sultan (a Monarch in difficulties, and anything but a Roy peculiar).....	Mr. W. South.
The Vizier (who amidst other dirty work, is supposed to have cleaned out the Exchequer).....	Mr. F. Pollock.
Peko (The Vizier's hope and his own pride)...	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Aladdin (an anomaly, for although he is considered by every one to be a "lively youth," he is universally looked upon as a "sad boy").....	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Abanazar (a Magician who has been round the world in search of the lamp, but who finds great difficulty in getting round Aladdin)	Mr. Dave Carson.
The Slave of the Lamp.....	Mr. O. Deering.
The Genius of the Ring.....	Mr. Herberte.
The Widow Twankay (Aladdin's mother, "who" to quote the Arabian Nights, was rather old, and who, even in her youth, had had not possessed any beauty".....	Mr. H. Richardson.
Princess Badroulboudour ("This Princess was, in fact, the most beautiful brunette that ever was seen : her eyes were large, well placed, and full of fire," &c.—Arabian Nights.)	Miss F. Wiseman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co. where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager	Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager	Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director	Signor Zelman.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill.....	Rs. 24 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon.....	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

A LOT of Elphinstones were sold at 880 for time and 865 for cash. Steady inquiry for Colaba shares at 1,435.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
600,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1435
1,000,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	880
2,080,000	1,000	600	11-12	Do. New	475
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prere Land	93
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Managon Land	235
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1/11½ to 1/11 15/16
Do. Credits	8 Do. do.	2/0
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2/0½
Calcutta	At sight	100½ to 100¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	225

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 9th May, 1869.

Open 574 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	69,489	11	11
Merchandize	2,58,488	14	2
Electric Telegraph	1,127	0	0
Earth Trains	4,451	12	0
Total Rs.	3,33,557	6	1
Corresponding week last year open 573¾ Miles ... Total Rs.	3,30,400	4	3
Increase	3,157	1	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Morse, Ensign, 102nd Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.
Thompson, Lieutenant, 23rd Royal Artillery, to join, from Mangalore.
Reid, Quarter Master, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Pelly, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Maule, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Kemball, Lieutenant Colonel, 24th Native Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.
Turner, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Thompson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Goslin, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, to rejoin, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England :—
Elliot, Colonel, Artillery, on leave.
Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave.
Smyth, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate.
Hunt, Lieutenant, 7th Hussars, on private leave.
Ranken, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave.
Maitland, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers up to 7th May	£5 0s. 0d.	
	,, from 15th to 1st June	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Charges	Rs. 12 and 8 annas nominal.	Calcutta Port
Mauritius			

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Royal Alexander	Browning	Liverpool.
	Bengal (s)	Hector	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Futtay Lilla, Nacoda, to Persian Gulf.
Ship Tennyson, Hawkins, to Calcutta.
Ship Slieve Donard, Thompson, to Calcutta.

The Ship Prince of Wales, to Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 9 Madras (s) ... McKerdy ... Singapore, April 12.
Garden Reach ... Lewis ... Boston, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

May 9 Cambay ... —— ... ——
Pearl ... —— ... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 9 Himalaya ... Atkinson ... Bombay.
Jean Pierre ... Russell ... Pondicherry.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

604 Foam, Nankivell—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Duke—Blackwe" & Co.
1003 Proserpine, Brogger—Remington & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

1171 Pembroke Castle, Ogilvie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co.
1309 Accrington, Christie—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Bavelaw, Millard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1319 Bayard, Jackson—W. Nicol & Co.
1376 B. Ambaldass, Meadows—John Farrar & Co.
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee.
1179 Botanist, Edger—R. Steuart & Co.
1239 British Peer, Davis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1831 Californian (s), Watson—G. F. Pim & Co.
1120 Carlisle, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1169 Cherwell, Hawes—E. Bates & Co.
895 Childers, Williamson—W. Nicol & Co.
989 City of Lahore, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1306 Erato, Fletcher—W. Nicol & Co.
1099 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
1369 Longwood, Hiscock—Volkart Brothers.
1189 Oberon, Towill—Stenhouse & Co.
987 Omaha, Ballard—H. B. Touche & Co.
1186 Ophelia, Strickland—Wallace & Co.
1183 Pegasus, Cornwell—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Quorn, Rice—Lawrence & Co.
1299 Rathfern, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co.
1385 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—L. A. and A. Co.
1208 Sapphire, Leiders—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1110 Schleswig Bride, Bannon—Finlay, Clark & Co.
850 Slieve Bloom, Leask—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1039 St. Fillans, Nelson—Remington & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Lentill—W. Nicol & Co.
1050 Weatherfield, Richardson—Remington & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1091 Eumenides, Tramar—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1113 Ironhope, Ramsay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—B. H. Cama.
703 Trinidad, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

719 Kurrachee, Gilmore—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS, &c.

234 John & Mary, Grey.
1160 Royal Alfred, Whiting—G. F. Pim & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

735 Mongyne, Jenkins—Sir C. Forbes & Co
1309 Richard Rylands, Thirkell.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

431 Militades, Lidbech—Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

780 Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1296 British Sovereign, Reed—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1263 Commemara, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co.
1151 Corra Linn, Lamont—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1042 Florine, Stoba—G. F. Pim & Co.
1217 Omeiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1257 Sattara (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
1199 Seaforth, Woodward—Stenhouse & Co.
1401 Slieve Donard, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.
999 Sophia Joakim, Singen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

4 Esk, Nobb—The Captain.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1043 Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1236 Abyssinian, Davis—Owen & Okell.
1430 City of Liverpool, Whiteford—W. Nicol & Co.
1283 Palmas, Card—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1572 Woburn Abbey, Mitchell—W. Cooper.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

2300 Magdala, (s), Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2201 Sumatra (s), White, (22nd May.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

1023 Cashmere (s), Dickinson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Graeig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
897 Koina (s), Colliver.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

543 Viscount Sandon, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.

FOR JAVA.

1246 Eurydice, Betts—Blackwell & Co.
998 Glenduror, Warland—Volkart Brothers.
1398 Royal Sovereign—W. Cooper.

FOR MANILLA.

1303 Dilbhur, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

375 Castle, Nisted.
563 Faiz Allum, Kneen—Abdool K. A. Rayman
576 Hera, Foe.
475 Kusrovie, Machon.
196 Pehlwan, Boyd—Moola Abdool Cadur

NOT FIXED.

1186 Bombay (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.
566 Bombay Castle (s), Kingcome—A. Hubbibhoy.
813 City of Dublin, Waugh—Finlay, Clark & Co.
2179 Columbian (s), Hyde—P. & O. Co.
1224 Curlew, Humphry—H. B. Touche & Co.
1459 Dacca (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
843 Ellen, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co.
681 Fathel Barry, Nacoda.
1324 French Empire, Clark—W. Nicol & Co.
560 Futtel Manon, Nacoda.
1165 Gatineau, Cumming—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1549 Henry Fernie, Barnsley—W. Cooper.
1341 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1319 Indus, Rick—P. & O. Co.
1034 Ivanhoe, Robertson—Timmins, Wormald & Co.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
684 Mary Ann—N. J. Abraham.
437 Meera Hasaan, Krokstedt.
1175 Millwall, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
1349 Mirella, White—Coupland & Co.
1369 Oriflamme, Dougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co
1646 Orissa (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1161 Ouangandy, Ainslie—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1089 Peckforton Castle, Hall—Coupland & Co.
1389 Royal Arthur, Hingston—Lawrence & Co.
1 99 Robert Lees, Wilkins—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1491 Sabette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.
242 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
665 Star of the South, Smith—J. Campbell & Co.
1214 Sylvia, Peterson—Wallace & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
1144 Vicksburg, Strachan—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Victory, Davies—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1093 William Stewart, Cock.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 14th, 8-45 A.M.—Weather fair, wind strong, north-west, thermometer 84, barometer :0 03.

VINGORLA, 14th, 10-25 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, strong, thermometer, 92.

KOLAPORE, 14th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 94.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	May 15	Tuesday	June 22
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 25	,,	July 2
Tuesday	June 1	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 27

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	May 15th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	May 14th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	8th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs.	as.
Price, per Copy	0	4
Annual Subscription	12	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BIRD—May 4th, at the Cavalry Barracks, Campbellpore, the wife of Lieutenant Jno. D. Bird, 20th Hussars, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

How much our happiness depends on the silent influence of the things around us few people are aware. It would be difficult to explain precisely what the effect of a bouquet of flowers on the drawing room table or what that of the furniture being nicely arranged produces on us. But no thinking man will dispute the fact that on entering a room these things do affect us in a wonderful degree. If every thing about us is in a higgledy-piggledy state, if there is no attempt at order, the mind becomes confused, and a sensation is created just as unpleasant as that produced on the ear by discordant sounds, or as that on the nose by disagreeable smells. We may not give expression to our feelings, but, for all that, it is none the less certain that they have received a shock. To those who never give a thought on these subjects, the writings of a man like Ruskin must seem mere rhapsody, but philosophers acknowledge the wonderful power of art over man for good or evil. Seeing then its importance, we wish to say a few words this morning on that branch of it which is perhaps the most instructive to the natives of this country.

Hitherto the Government have done next to nothing to encourage the spirit of true art. It is not of course in their province to employ painters and musicians in the public service, but there is no excuse for them in the matter of architecture. For the millions of money that must have been spent up to within a few years ago on Barracks, Jails, Court houses and other public buildings, how many of these structures are there which deserve to stand, or rather which do not deserve to be demolished. Built according to no recognized principles of art, it is surprising that their hideousness never attracted attention till lately—when indeed a better spirit has begun to gain strength in the country. Formerly any composition of mud and plaster was considered good enough for public purposes. It mattered little whether the building had the appearance of a large shed for cattle or of a gigantic pigsty. So long as the allotted number of human beings could be squeezed into it, it was all right. Every station in India tells its tale of the utter indifference of the former Imperial and Local Governments to the higher objects of architecture. One has only to glance at the old barrack to be convinced that the builder, whoever he was, had no more feeling for art than one of his pillars. Barracks, Jails, and other edifices were built not by architects, not by men who had studied the profession, but just by the engineer who happened at the time to be in charge of the station. A man can no more be an architect intuitively than he can be a violinist. Architecture is a study as profound and as productive of as much good or evil as painting or music. Why therefore the Government should, until recently, have always fancied that they could dispense with the services of architects, is beyond us to say. It is really gratifying however to look from the past to the present. A change has come over the spirit of the Government, and we do think that a real desire is now manifested on their part to take care that some artistic expression is given to public buildings. In the course of about four or five years, Bombay will possess a considerable number of buildings of which the inhabitants will have good reason to be proud. Conspicuous among these will be the Elphinstone College, the Arthur Crawford Markets, the new Secretariat, the University Hall, the Court House, and others which we need not mention. Thankful as we are for what we are promised, we think that a still more satisfactory state of things might be brought about if greater encouragement were given to men not in Government employ. We have no desire whatever to decry the talent of the officers in the Corps of Engineers. But how many of these have gone through that course of training which is considered necessary in Europe before a man can set up as an architect? There are only two men in the Bombay Engineers, with any real claim to that title, who have given any portion of their lives to the study of their art. They have both given evidence that they possess not only the knowledge of mere building by which many are led to fancy themselves architects, but those higher qualities which go to make the true artist. They have both excellent taste and much feeling. But the talent of even a Michael Angelo could not enable these men to design all the buildings which the Government require. Unless private architects are employed, architecture will progress very slowly indeed in Bombay. We should, therefore, be glad if the designs for some of the buildings which still remain to be erected were thrown open to competition among the profession here and in Europe. With every good feeling towards both Colonel Wilkins and Colonel Fuller, we should regret to see the peculiarities of any single architect predominate. Now if all the designs are to be left to these engineers, their ideas of architecture will have an influence over future art in Bombay, which will be anything but wholesome. Men must repeat themselves. We are but human. Every man has an individuality. An architect, however original he may be, must reiterate the expression of his feelings and thoughts in different buildings. The same idea will crop up unconsciously even to himself. We have only to examine the buildings now in course of erection to be satisfied of the truth of this. For example, the voussoirs in nearly all the arches exposed to view from the outside are alternately of a light and dark shade. It is a very pretty arrangement, but it is possible to have too much even of cake. The greatest artist is he who expresses by his art the greatest number of such thoughts as are calculated to raise and ennoble us, but no artist is so great that we can dispense with the thoughts of all others. On this account, therefore, we urge the plea that a greater variety of talent should be sought by the Government for the new buildings in Bombay. Art is cosmopolitan. Even a gallery of pictures by Raphael himself would not have such good influence for the purposes of art as another gallery in which the pictures, although inferior to those of the great master, had been painted by a number of artists. We do not want a good *style* of architecture, but a good *school* in which all styles are represented. Perhaps the public are not aware that Colonel Fuller, with that true feeling for a good work of art which should animate us all, has rescued from condemnation Mr. Gilbert Scott's design for the University Hall. It does him immense credit that although he might, if he chose, have secured the designing of this building for himself, he has preferred to adopt the design of a great English architect instead. In fact this very generosity towards the art of another is the best evidence that we require for our work more talent than can possibly be found in Bombay only. During the next ten or twenty years millions of money will be expended in building. Let Colonels Wilkins and Fuller, and such other engineer officers as may hereafter take up architecture as their special study, have full employment, but do not let other architects be excluded, if the work is (and all must admit it to be) beyond the power and ability of the Public Works Department only. Let us profit by the talents of the Barrys, the Streets, the Burgesses, and other eminent Englishmen; and let us also give local architects a chance. The greater diversity there is in our buildings, the better will be the results that follow. The public will have the opportunity of judging for themselves of the different styles of architecture, the general taste must undergo improvement under such circumstances, a love of art will be fostered, and a thousand other influences for good will be produced which we need not attempt now to explain.

PERHAPS the most serious, because the most difficult to answer, of the questions raised by the late *cause célèbre* in Calcutta is, what is a *bonâ fide* criticism of the decision of a Court of Justice? The question of the right of popular demonstration whether in approval or coudemnation of a judicial sentence has ended with the discharge of the rule *nisi*; for though we have little doubt Sir Barnes Peacock still holds his view of the matter, we have as little that that view is a peculiar one, and even Sir Barnes Peacock will not, we think, care again to assert it in a practical way. But the question what is a *bonâ fide* criticism, is still, and must, perhaps, always remain an open one. There can be no doubt that the imputation of improper motives to a Court is *prima facie* not a *bonâ fide* criticism, though it is quite within the bounds of possibility that even such a criticism might be justified by facts, and this alone is sufficient reason why the Court alleged to be libelled should not be permitted to try the case. We are told that a criticism based on a false statement of facts is not a *bonâ fide* criticism, but the real difficulty lies in establishing some criterion of what is a false and what a true statement of facts. Sir Barnes Peacock would seem to have reduced the question to very narrow limits when he asks whether it would be a *bonâ fide* criticism to say that the Court had committed judicial murder by hanging an innocent man. But if that were to be decided in the negative, it would be tantamount to determining that no decision of a Court of Justice as to facts could be impugned without raising a presumption of bad faith against the impugner. This we have no hesitation in pronouncing to be a monstrous and intolerable doctrine; for the facts of a case give rise to as much conflict of evidence and opinion as the law. Consistently with this view, half the witnesses in most cases should be indicted for perjury, or, at all events, must be assumed to be guilty of perjury. This is especially the case where the supposed facts are really mere inferences, as was the most important fact in Tayler's case. Indeed, if we go to argue the matter too philosophically, we shall find ourselves involved in some very abstruse questions as to the nature of human knowledge in general. Must the alleged facts be subjectively or objectively false? If the former, it might be very difficult to prove the falseness. If the latter, the courts would have to be closed in confusion at the depth of human ignorance. But, admitting that it is in a purely practical and common-sense spirit that the question must be treated, some very formidable difficulties still remain. The story of the chameleon may be mythical, yet it is typical. But let us take a very ordinary case. Let us suppose that the colour of a piece of cloth is in dispute; a case of murder might turn on such a point. Two credible witnesses—a father and son—swear that it was dirty blue,—and another equally credible witness swears that it was red. The Court decides, very rightly, that it was dirty blue. But the Court was wrong. The father and son were colour-blind,—colour-blindness is very common and runs in families, too,—but no one knew that. Now some one who was not called as a witness, but had seen the cloth, and knew that it was red, impugns the decision of the Court, and says hard things about the injustice of the result. His criticism is based on a false statement of facts as the Court believes. Or, vice versa, suppose it is the person who is colour-blind, who impugns the decision of the Court. His criticism is based on facts actually false; perhaps nine men out of ten would, in ignorance of his defect, say that his statement was wilfully false. Certainly it would be a very hard thing for either of these men to be punished. Yet Sir Barnes Peacock would have punished both of them. It may be thought that these are extreme cases. It may be seldom that the source of the error can be so easily and conclusively pointed out; but a very little thoughtful observation of every day life shows that analogous, though more obscure cases, are occurring hourly. Indeed, it is the rule rather than the exception for people to differ sincerely and irreconcileably about the simplest facts, especially about past facts. The difficulty is increased when we recollect that the by-stander has to arrive at his view of the facts by weighing the testimony, and he may, in perfect good faith, do this very differently from the Court. We are not going to decide a question which, to be decided at all, must be decided arbitrarily. But the very difficulty is an excellent reason why a Court should be very slow to take proceedings on account of any criticism, on the ground of its being based on false facts. It is only in very extreme cases, and where there is strong extrinsic evidence for believing that the criticism is made in bad faith, that the Court should move.

LIEUTENANT A. W. FOORD, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Bombay Government, furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN H. F. DE LOUZADA, of the Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY AND HONORARY ENSIGN J. BARNARD, of the Barrack Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

IT has been tele graphed to India that Mr. Fred. Cooper, C.B., late Commissioner of Lahore, died in England about the 6th instant.

THE sum of Rs. 93,556-2-3 was expended on relief works in the Punjab during March. The greatest distress seems to have prevailed in Rohtuk, where the expenditure reached the sum of Rs. 70,456-3-1.

IT has been ascertained by experiments that the Cinchona plant may be as successfully cultivated on hill slopes of British Burmah as at Darjeeling and on the Neilgherries.

SIR DONALD MCLEOD was to have left Simla for Lahore on the 11th instant.

THERE is good reason to believe, says the "Delhi Gazette," that Sir Donald McLeod will retain the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab for an additional year, his knowledge of frontier politics being too valuable to be dispensed with at present.

MR. LEE SMITH, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, arrived on the 8th inst. at Simla, whither he had been called by the Viceroy.

MILITARY officers in civil employ may be allowed leave to attend examinations in the Oriental languages in the same way as Covenanted Civil Servants under Resolution No. 2,749 of 24th September 1867.

CHOLERA is reported to be rapidly subsiding in Ajmere. The European detachment has rejoined head quarters, with the exception of twenty men and one officer stationed on the hill of Taragurh. That sanitarium has been opened for the season.

THE Rangoon papers inform us that Mr. McLeod, the Government Advocate, is dead.

THE "Moulmein Advertiser" says the two missing boats of the "Beeston Castle" reached that port on Friday, 23rd April.

IT is said that Mr. W. Theobald, Prothonotary of the Bengal High Court and Clerk of the Crown, will not return to India, and that the following gentlemen, who have been officiating for him, have been confirmed in their appointments :—Mr. C. C. Macrae, Barrister-at-law, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. R. Belchambers, Attorney-at-law, Prothonotary and Taxing Officer.

MAJOR TORIN THATCHER, our able Superintendent of Police, leaves Poona to-day with a force of six hundred men, to scour the Mawal hills and to ransack the mountain caves in search of the dacoits who have been committing depredations in the villages of the hill country. It is sincerely hoped he may succeed in capturing them as they keep the villagers in constant terror, and prevent them from attending to their agricultural pursuits. If the best sportsman in the country side does not draw blood on this occasion, we shall be more than surprised.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE "Pioneer" says it is asserted, but does not vouch for the truth of the report, that Government advise the construction of special railway carriages for the use of native ladies; and that native opinion is to be consulted as to the form and fittings best suited for ensuring that privacy exacted by the customs of the country.

WE ("Pioneer") are told as a fact of recent occurrence (though we seem to have heard or dreamt of some such thing before), that a native was lately committed to trial for the murder of his wife, but was acquitted by the Judge. The committing officer, when the man came for his release, warned him that though he had got off this time, he had better not do it again. "Oh no," said the man, "I never will. *Burre purwuste hua.*"

IT is generally known throughout these Provinces that Major General James Travers, C. B., commands this Division. We were therefore very much surprised, not to say disgusted, to see erroneously appended to the remarks on a recent court-martial the name "James Trowsers, Major General." These errors of the copyist are not unfrequent, but we point this one out in order that "order books" may be corrected accordingly.—*Mofussilite.*

No. 5 Battery, 25th Brigade R. A., Rifled Mountain Battery, under command of Major Hughes, marched from Rawul Pindee on the 5th instant and is to be located in the huts at Domgah Gully, on the road between Murree and Abbottabad, which were originally built by the 79th Highlanders when employed in constructing that road. The Battery is ultimately to be stationed at Abbottabad, where a committee lately assembled to fix on a site for barracks for it.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE ("Pioneer") observe that Mr. Thomas Palmer, of No. 7, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, and formerly of Cawnpore, has obtained his final discharge from the Bankruptcy Court at home. The accounts filed in Court shewed debts amounting to £154,980 with assets (property surrendered to the Trustees of Palmer's estate in India) amounting to £298,000. The assets being so much in excess of the liabilities, many Indian creditors would doubtless be glad to know when they may expect a settlement of their claims in full, or at least a dividend.

A CARELESS reader of the report of the late trial of Major Fenwick might fancy (the "Pioneer" correctly remarks) that it had been a question not of law but of language and that Webster's Dictionary was the only authority to which reference was necessary. Directly the Chief Justice was satisfied that the word "cruel" did not necessarily mean barbarous, inhuman, bloodthirsty, but that it might signify only harsh, severe, and that it was in this milder and 'Pickwickian' sense that Major Fenwick used it,—he, so to say, expressed himself satisfied and shut up the trial. But in the meanwhile it had absorbed a great deal of time, cost a great deal of money, and excited a great deal of indignation. It is a pity the meaning of the word "cruel" was not precisely ascertained at an earlier stage in the proceedings.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" CORRECTED.

ONE word more to our contemporary *àpropos* of his attempt to throw doubts on the credibility and character of our London Commercial Correspondent. What provoked that attempt? The fact that our correspondent had the audacity to prefer the authority of Mr. Charles Turner to that of the "Times of India," and to believe that Mr. Lowe would report a statement more correctly than Mr. Reuter. That just preference moved our contemporary to try and damage the repute of a man who did not, and could not know that Mr. Lowe and Mr. Reuter virtually drew their figures from the same source. If our contemporary did not wish to have the name of Mr. Turner mentioned, he should have refrained from aspersing our correspondent. When, however, he did asperse that gentleman, he made it imperative on us to print the name of Mr. Turner, in order to show that our correspondent trusted him, because he was an official, specially informed. In a loose paragraph, printed in small type and thrust into an obscure column of his yesterday's issue, our contemporary's second thoughts are thus expressed—

"We shall still avoid the example of unnecessarily mentioning the Treasury officer's name, and pass on to the 'serious question,' which is another mistake into which our contemporary has voluntarily rushed in the following sentence :—' Mr. Lowe has a right to complain when he is worse informed by his servants than a Bombay journal.' The Chancellor was not worse informed; he wanted for his budget-night the figure of the total cost in India of the Abyssinian war, and he got the figure the day before the fair—five days before the press at home got the other figures. It surely should not be needful to help our contemporary to the obvious conjecture that in the interval Mr. Lowe would probably have received even more of the detailed figures than Mr. Reuter's telegram contained. Most certainly the Bombay Government would lose no time in transmitting to the Secretary of State its list of totals as soon as those could be approximately obtained; and if Mr. Lowe had not received a further telegram than that of the 4th he would no doubt be provided with a copy of one from the India Office. We think a moment's cool reflection ought to have shown our contemporary that there was no foundation whatever for the 'serious question' as to Mr. Lowe having received 'scantier information' than the press."

If *not*, why was Wednesday's article penned? The object of that article was to show that the "Times of India" *was* better informed than Mr. Lowe. The writer emphatically boasted that "the only detail given to Mr. Lowe" was "one having no interest for the public," whereas the "three separate items furnished to the daily press," by the *Times of India* "were such as sufficed to throw considerable light on the nature of the outlay." Does not this set up Mr. Lowe as worse informed? And this also—

"In this instance the home public must have felt that the agency had done good service, for *the mere aggregate figures given in Mr. Lowe's speech* would do little to explain the nature of the expenditure or clear up the fog which still hung over the subject. It is scarcely needfull to remark that *had we not been able to publish* the full figures of the Abyssinian expenditure that appeared in our paper of 9th April, the public here would have still to this date been *dependent on the meagre official figures recited by Mr. Lowe.* OUR detailed statement under that date must now be at home, and will have been read 'as news' with considerable interest, as it is scarcely likely the 'details by post' promised to Mr. Lowe would be laid on the table of the House until demanded by some independent or opposition member."

The public can contrast the two passages for themselves. We do not doubt the honesty of our contemporary. His defect is not of that nature. Like Peter Bell he has—"No more imagination than a pint pot." All this fuss has been caused by the blind indignation which filled his mind when he thought that our correspondent had wilfully sneered at *his* figures, preferring instead those of Mr. Turner. If the "Times of India" had had any imagination he would have been able to comprehend at once that our correspondent could not know or guess that the two sets of figures came from the same portfolio! We have expressed before, and now repeat, our regret at being forced in self-defence to mention Mr. Turner's name; but we observe with surprise that our contemporary has not deemed it fitting to withdraw his wanton aspersions on the character of our Commercial Correspondent, and does not even now see that he is guilty of traducing one gentleman who did not attack him, and of recklessly sacrificing the name of another who had done him a good turn.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 11TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was again dull and heavy.

Dhollera to arrive (ship named) 9¼d.

In the Manchester Market goods are slow of sale.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 1¼d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 3¼d.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 14TH MAY, 7-30 A. M.

The mail steamer *China*, from China, anchored at 7-30 A. M.

CALCUTTA, 14TH MAY.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 6. / Fives Rs. 9. / Fives and a half, Rs. 13.
Exchange, six months' sight, 2s.
Freights, Dead weight, Rice 17s. 6d.
Jute, £1 17s. 6d.
Linseed, £1 15s.
Shirtings, Rs. 5-6 to 5-7.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8-7.
Mule Twist, 6 annas, 2 pie.
Market for piece-goods, less doing.
Market for Twist, quiet.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON SIR BARNES PEACOCK AND ITSELF.

THE charges against us were two—defamation and an attempt to get up a demonstration against the Chief Justice.

Our counsel first denied His Lordship's right to decide whether our animadversions were fair or not and claimed for us the privilege of trial by jury. Secondly, they attempted to show—with what success the public must judge—that our criticism was a *bonâ fide* criticism on the materials before us and a faithful echo of public opinion.

The proceedings terminated after nearly three days of very able argument, by the Chief Justice expressing his intention to take no further action on our stating that the word "cruel" was not used in the vindictive sense he had attributed to it, and that we had no intention of casting any imputation on his motives.

His Lordship retained *his* opinion that we had been guilty of contempt in both the matters charged against us. We retain *ours* that we have been guilty of no contempt, and that we might have safely appealed as we did at the commencement of the trial to the verdict of twelve impartial men. If, as we hold, that the refusal to grant a jury to Mr. Tayler was a harsh proceeding, surely in our case it was harsher still. All that we had done we stated upon affidavit we had done in good faith, and we are still at a loss to understand why the old and obsolete procedure for contempt was followed, instead of the one universally adopted in England, namely, indictment before a jury. So long ago as 1836 Mr. Longueville Clark declared at a public meeting in this city that until offences by the press were tried before a jury there was no real liberty for editors in India. Thirty-three years have elapsed since that sentiment was uttered, but we do not appear to have made any great stride towards such freedom yet. We do not urge that we have not been dealt with "according to law." The action of the Chief Justice was no doubt perfectly legal, and therefore to certain minds it may have appeared perfectly just. But men who have read English history do not require to be told by a Cicero or a Terence that often the strictest law is the greatest injustice. There was hardly an oppression that our fathers suffered or fought against in the days gone by that was not sanctioned by law. The rack, the thumb-screw, and the stake were all legal institutions, and under the shield of justice, every tyranny of old was practised, a in the sacred name of religion every persecution was allowed. Common sense has asserted her reign but slowly, but she has asserted it and after the hard struggle she has had, it is for the public to say whether in this year of grace 1869 musty arbitrary forms of procedure are to be allowed which disgraced our courts a century ago.

In fighting this question we have been actuated by no vulgar courtship of heroism, or anticipations of martyrdom. We have done what we simply believed to be our duty—we have stood up for the rights of Englishm

RUPEES.

People are commonly heard expressing an opinion, that India would be a much cheaper place to live in, if shillings were only in circulation, instead of rupees—and, no doubt, there is much truth in the supposition. No one can be long in India, without learning to regard the rupee as a shilling, and the shilling as a rupee—obliquity of vision, by which one loses precisely 50 per cent. in trifling monetary transactions. Whether owing to necessity, custom, tradition, or all three combined, the rupee is the shilling of India, and we commonly obtain a shilling's worth in its exchange. In England, when we go into a shop, we are charged for small articles in shillings, in India the same articles are commonly priced in rupees, not merely because the Indian tradesman must obtain a large profit to make it worth his while to live in an unsuitable climate, but because the rupee is our shilling, and the commonest coin we put in circulation. In a number of *Once a Week* some time ago, we saw a story told of an officer of the 10th Hussars, the dandy regiment of the Prince Regent and Beau Brummel. The officer in question, purchasing a pair of gloves in Dublin, enquired the price and was told three and tenpence. "How much is three and tenpence?" he enquired. Being told it was twopence less than four shillings, he placed the latter sum on the counter, but was sadly puzzled what to do with the twopence change. To avoid the dilemma, he called a porter, gave the man half a crown, with directions to take "the luggage" to the Portobello Barracks, which was accordingly done. Now this story is worthy of an Anglo-Indian origin, for it is remarkable how little Anglo-Indians, as a rule, know of the value of rupees when they come to use them in small purchases, as we use shillings and sixpences at home. Every Anglo-Indian knows the value of fifty, a hundred, a thousand rupees, but very few, indeed, know the value of one rupee, or, at least, attach any importance to the coin. The rupee being the Indian shilling, custom, and tradition teaches us to consider it a somewhat insignificant coin, too much to be given to a street beggar but too little with which to pay a street cabman.

Few of us in making trifling purchases, consider that a rupee is an honest two shillings—not in India at least. At home, we very quickly learn to perceive the difference between one shilling and two. But this is not the worst of the rupee currency from a mildly social point of view. To the rupee currency is due, that system of credit which absolutely compels tradesmen to charge high prices for their goods, and which renders it very difficult for purchasers, as well as vendors, to carry on readymoney transactions. No ordinary purse will stand the wear and tear of that unwieldy coin the rupee, or would any ordinary purse hold a sufficiency of rupees for a day's shopping. If we are to carry rupees about with us, we must, as a necessity, encumber ourselves with a canvas sack in which to stow them away, when, we practically learn from a money value of say £10, some of the ills which beset a man overburdened with wealth. The burden must be dragged from shop to shop, greatly to the delight of unfortunate cripples and beggars on the highways, but not at all to the satisfaction of its bearer. The results are, that Anglo-Indians, are debarred, except at the cost of much personal inconvenience, from the benefits of ready-money transactions, and the credit system, a bad system for all concerned in it, has taken firm root in the Indian soil. We have said, that £10 is an inconvenient sum of money to carry about in Rupees, but we can give a more striking example of the nominal magnitude of the coin. An eccentric gentleman of our acquaintance, was greatly smitten with the sense of the vulgar expression which says of a rich man, that he is "rolling in money." He determined, for once in his life, to be an Dives according to this maxim, and to experience a sensation we commonly allow to only the wealthiest men. Having received on some occasion, rupees two thousand in silver, the individual in question, placed them upon the floor, and with great gravity rolled himself in his wealth. In the representative value of £200 he enjoyed the sensations of a millionaire, but it is due to him to state, that he found the sensations by no means so agreeable as he supposed.

Rupees, however, are very well calculated to give us a false estimation of wealth. It is a pet phrase of English novelists to say with reference to India, that it is "a country where men barter health for gold." The aphorism may be true, so far as our great, and well-paid officials are concerned; but it is false if applied to the ruck of Anglo-Indians, who, in truth, barter their health for a silver coin for a silver coin which goes a very little way in India. The rupee, in fact, a deceitful, treacherous coin, which, in a certain sense, must be regarded with disfavour. Theoretically, it is two shillings—practically, it is one shilling, and some how or other, it has an aversion to being broken. We almost as cheerfully pay one rupee for an article, as twelve annas, and we, unhappily never recognise a shilling in its India disguise of 8 annas. The 8 anna piece is the English six pence, and so the mint encourages us to live always one hundred per cent. beyond our actual means, which is discreditable to its morality as a Government institution. In old times, the rupee was an excellent coin for India, but we venture to submit, that its day has gone by. When all our "Europe articles" had to be brought 15,000 miles round the Cape at a great cost of money and deterioration in value, a rupee was the smallest coin with which we could hope to purchase them. Time, and progress has changed all that, however, and freight is no longer what it was, thanks to steam and a closer connection with England. The Suez canal will lower it still further. Living in India, in the old times, was also much cheaper, and men, thirty years ago could afford to scatter rupees, where their successors find it hard to spend shillings. The rupee, however, remains the same—a deceitful friend, assuming a value to which it has no just title, and an emblem of the eastern luxury and display which may be said to have no longer an existence among us. Let us suppose, for a moment, that Her Majesty's Government might, would, and could, abolish the sovereign and the shilling in England as current coins, and decree, that all transactions were to be carried out in half crowns! How ridiculous, how inconvenient, would such a currency appear? Its first effects would, probably, be to raise prices fifty per cent., and to cause a credit instead of a ready-money system to be the basis of all tradesmen's operations. A half crown currency for England, appears a monstrosity in our eyes, yet we are content to undergo its annoyances in this country with the greatest apathy? To suit the traditional proclivities of the native, or to avoid shocking his illogical prejudices, we are content to put up with a currency which is remarkably inconvenient, and different from every other currency in the British possessions.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

Passengers by the English Mail.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Douglas and infant, Mrs. Welsh, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Foote and infant, Mrs. Kemball, Mr. G. H. Heffernan, Captain Roberts, and Mrs. Ford.

For Marseilles.—Mrs. Gonne and two children, Dr. C. G. Wiehe, Mr. S. Adamson, Lieutenant Colonel R. Rankin, Mr. W. Knox (Agent G. I. P. Railway), Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Hamer Bass, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. Joseph Brown, Major Gaiforth, and Mr. Selby.

For Suez.—Mr. Jefferson, Colonel John Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Colonel S. Blane, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Adam Watson, Mr. A. M. Macculloch, Lieutenant G. T. Maitland, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Captain H. Collett, Honorable J. C. S. St. Clair, Colonel Smith, Mr. Albert Weylandt, Mr. Hunt, Captain DeLonsada, and Mrs. Naidoo.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of last week was 47 ft. 8 in; on the corresponding date last year it was 48 ft. 9 in.

Books for Seamen.—The Rev. William Brown Keer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of books left at the Mechanics' Institution for the use of the Seamen's Library.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Ispahan.

Municipal Offence.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Savetry, woman, was fined Rs. 25 for having erected a scaffolding on the public street in Bunderwada without permission from the Municipal Commissioner.

Committal for Murder.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the acting Chief Magistrate, William Green, private of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was committed to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions for the murder of Lance Sergeant Frank Francis of the same regiment.

Mr. Walter Knox, Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, leaves Bombay by this day's mail steamer for England, on a short period of leave of absence. Mr. LeMesurier, the present Chief Resident Engineer, acts for Mr. Knox; and Mr. Hobson for Mr. LeMesurier.

A Case for the Sessions.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Shaik Wuzeer Imam Ali to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 170, the property of his master, Mr. Allen Stewart, a contractor.

Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt and Temooljee Shroff.—The *Rast Goftar* observes that Yeshwuntrao and Temooljee are going about the city, and that though there have been two meetings of the Bench of Justices lately, not one of the Worshipful Justices has opened his lips to ask why steps are not taken to bring them to justice.

Shipping Report.—The master of the ship *Milvealt* reports having communicated with the inhabitants of Island Tristan de Accunah on March 16th and having learned from them that they had picked up a fine boat on Inaccessable Island with the name *Cato Field* of Aberdeen on the stern. The *Milvealt* also spoke the ship *Mary Scott* from Swansea to Bombay on Apr. 6th, Lat 34 deg. S., Long 64 deg. E.

Furious Riding in "Rotten Row."—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. S. Jacob, an assistant to a European firm, was charged before Mr. Connon with furious riding in Rotten Row on the evening of the 6th instant. It was stated that this was not the first occasion on which the defendant had caused an annoyance by his furious riding on horseback in the Row: and the Magistrate reminded him of the power of the court to fine and even imprison for such offences. The defendant was then discharged with an admonition.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March ... ...
Overture ....." Military" ... ...Embury.
Mazurka ....." Enchantress" ....D. Archambean.
Duetto....." Luisa Miller" ... ..Verdi.
Waltzes ....." Flower Girl"....Godfrey.
Galop ....." Prince Imperial"....

Last Performance of Dave Carson's Company.—The excellent dramatic and burlesque company of Dave Carson gives its last performance for this season to-night. The performances will commence with the comic drama, "The Fish out of Water," and the burlesque, "Alladin, or the Wonderful Scamp" will be revived. This excellent burlesque was played for three nights by the company with great effect, and gave universal satisfaction. Those who have seen the burlesque may well enjoy it a second time, and we hope that those who have not seen it will go, and give this talented company a bumper house on their last appearance in Bombay.

Furious Driving—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo coachman named Babajee Anant was charged with furious driving and causing injury to a mendicant and a cullassee. The evidence was that these men were walking at Mombadevie when the defendant drove up in a carriage, furiously, knocked them down and injured them severely. The mendicant was deaf, but the cullassee swore he had all his wits and senses at the time. The prisoner was ordered to go to prison for twenty days and also pay a fine of Rs. 20, Rs. 10 to be given the cullassee,—and in default of payment to undergo further imprisonment for twenty days.

Death by the Sudden Disengagement of a Poisonous Gas.—On Thursday morning last, one Dhondoo Bhuwanba, a labourer, and a Parsee carpenter named Byramjee Rustomjee, went down a well in Bara Street, Null Bazar, for the purpose of cleaning it. Both fainted and became ill while removing the mud, and were with great difficulty drawn up. They were immediately taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the Hindoo died shortly after admission, and the other man is progressing well. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and the jury found that he had met with his death by the sudden disengagement of a poisonous gas, whilst employed in cleaning out a well.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Whitsunday—May 16th, 1869.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.

Daily Prayers at 7 A.M. and 5-15 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st administration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd administration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 127, and 129.

5 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 127 and 130.

St. John's Church,—Colaba.

11 A.M.—Litany. Holy Communion (Celebration). Sermon. Anthem "Behold how good and joyful." Hymn 131.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Sermon. Hymns 148 and 139.

Holy Trinity Church,—Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Matins and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 127 (Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire), 130 (When God of old came down from Heaven), and 129 (Above the starry spheres.)

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon by the Rev. E. H. DuBois. Hymns 127, 131 (Spirit of mercy, truth, and love), 139, (Our blest Redeemer, ere He breathed) and 130.

St. Peter's Church,—Mazagon.

11 A.M.—Prayers. Holy Communion (Celebration). Sermon. Hymns 219 and 221.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechism. Hymn 484.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 219, 407, (Part III.) 26.

The Offertories devoted to the Indo-British School, Sonapore.

In the Harbour.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship *Cashmere* (lying off the Apollo Bunder) at 11 o'clock.

On board the ship *Pegasus*, off Customs Bunder, Morning Prayers, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 11 A.M. by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH MAY.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—The eleven men from the *Florine*, who were previously before Mr. Connon, were charged with still refusing to do duty and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

Thomas Maze of the *Woburn Abby*, was sentenced to a like period of imprisonment for refusal of duty.

Cruelty.—Bappoo Maina and Bappoo Abba were each fined Rs. 4 for torturing their bullocks—Luxamon Ballajee was fined Rs. 6 for the same offence.

Gambling.—Four vagrants and two professional gamblers were each fined Rs. 5, or sentenced to imprisonment for ten days for being found gambling.

ENQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE "SARAH SANDS."

On Thursday, the court of enquiry, appointed by Government, and consisting of Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late of the Indian Navy, proceeded with the adjourned investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British ship *Sarah Sands*, on one of the Laccadive group of islands, on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to the Crown, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Elik Leonde, a Swede, was first called. He had been an able seaman on board the *Sarah Sands*, and was the out-look at the time of the vessel striking. He described the circumstances in the same way as the captain had done on the previous day, and stated that it was a starlight night, but he did not see any danger before the ship struck.

Captain Robertson, of the *Atalanta*, was re-called, and, in reply to the court said there was no agreement with the owner of the ship as to his finding a chronometer. There was only one chronometer in the ship when he joined her, and he never had any opportunity of taking a sight by it.

Mr. Connon—Do you think it right that the owners of ships, with property of great value at stake, should send a ship to sea with only one chronometer?

Captain Robertson—My own was a particularly good one.

Mr. Connon—I daresay, but it was the only one, and it might not have been a very good one.

Captain Robertson—I never was deceived by this chronometer to the extent of one mile. It is generally understood that there is only one chronometer on board a ship, found by the owner, and that another is provided by the master.

Mr. Connon—Well, I must say I think the owners might be expected to find a second. Is it a common practice for the captains of merchant vessels to have one chronometer of their own?

Captain Robertson.—Yes. I gave £25 for this chronometer, but the cost price was £40. I bought it second-hand and that was the reason I got it so cheap.

Mr. Connon here remarked that there was a gentleman present in court who commanded another ship under the same ownership as the *Sarah Sands*, and that he would like to ask him a few questions. Everything turned on the chronometer, and perhaps Captain Logan, of the *Etinburgh*, would have no objections to giving his evidence on that point.

Captain Logan said he had no objections to do so, and then deposed:—My vessel belongs to the same owners as the *Sarah Sands*. I have two chronometers on board my ship; one belonging to the ship and one to myself. In all ships I have been, there has been only one chronometer supplied by the owners. It is optional with the master to supply another. I have been in command since 1844. As to the safety of only having one chronometer that does not effect me as I go by lunars which I take.

Mr. Connon—But without reference to your superior skill, and in reference to the fact that most men go by chronometers, do you think it is safe and judicious that a ship should be dependent on the one chronometer, which it is the practice of the owners to supply?

Captain Logan—If you have three or four chronometers, they are all liable to show different time.

Mr. Connon—But still you could get half a dozen chronometers that would go round the world for half a dozen years, and not get anything the worse. If you buy them cheap and dirty of course you will get bad ones, but you know chronometers can be made so as not to fail.

Captain Logan—There are very few but are liable to go.

Mr. Connon—Very well, give me your answer, which you have not done yet. I ask you as an experienced captain, do you think it is safe—having in view the ordinary practice of captains to be guided by what the chronometer shows—that there should be only one chronometer on board?

Captain Logan—I should say it is, if it is a good chronometer.

Mr. Connon—Then if you had two or three more, would you think it more unsafe in consequence of the chance of them differing?

Captain Logan—I would not say it is more unsafe.

Mr. Connon—I understand you to say that if you have several chronometers, they are likely to differ?

Captain Logan—They mostly all differ more or less.

Mr. Connon—Well, I ask you, do you think an additional number of chronometers an additional element of safety or the reverse?

Captain Logan—If one stops, certainly you have the others to fall back upon.

Mr. Connon—Therefore you think one or two more, an advantage rather than otherwise?

Captain Logan—I don't say so.

Mr. Connon—Then what *do* you say? It is either advantageous or disadvantageous.

Captain Logan—I think it is advantageous to have more than one on board ship.

Mr. Connon—Then the captain not being bound to provide one, do you think it is safe that a ship should be left with one chronometer from the owners alone?

Captain Logan—It would be more safe to have two.

Mr. Connon—Well, if it is more safe to have two than one, do you think it would be more safe to have three than two?

Captain Logan—Certainty, for the others might stop (examination continued). I would not have made to the Laccadives at this time of the year, unless I had been forced by the wind.

Captain Robertson, on further examination, deposed:—The chronometer was in an inside case which was enclosed in another, and then that was screwed to the top of a chest of drawers which was secured to the deck. I could not say the ship was in company with the *Robert Lees* the day before she struck. We saw a sail, but were too far off to speak it, and I could not say what ship it was. She was hull under, and I could not distinguish her at all. She was to the windward of us on the afternoon of the 16th. When we struck, the land bore about S.E., and we struck as nearly as possible amidships on the west side of the island. With regard to the passage of the nine degree channel, I was forced by the wind to take it. In the next place the chart which I had was one of the newest, published by Henry in London, and by the mark on it as well as the written directions it advised that during March and April vessels should go on by the coast, as they have a greater chance of getting a better course than by working outside. Horsburgh advises that too, and he is an old authority.

The court then adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th instant, when decision will be given.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM SIND.

The following is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of April 1869.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports
lbs.	Rupees.		
405,228	1,24,125	Peveril of the Peak.	Liverpool.
661,864	2,14,750	Iris	Amsterdam.
642,488	2,04,375	Land Wursten	Hongkong.
894,936	2,85,375	Empress Eugene ...	Amsterdam.
7,308	1,800	Three Bells	London.
26,276	8,150	Ellida	Hongkong.
3,920	1,200	America	London.
2,642,020 lbs., or 4,128 candies and 100 lbs.	8,39,550		

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 Maund; 8 Maunds equal to 1 Candy.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

Appended is an official statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March 1869.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
1,930,376	6,76,050	Prince George ...	...Liverpool.
2,101,792	6,92,926	Mary Stenhouse ...	... "
2,141,580	7,29,685	City of Richmond ...	... "
2,211,860	6,91,695	Marathan ...	... "
2,402,176	7,79,210	Sandringham ...	... "
2,228,744	7,33,962	Rathand-hire ...	... "
4,326,136	4,83,265	Steamer Ginga* ...	... "
686,504	2,51,070	Do. Baroda† ...	... "
2,395,288	7,97,740	Atmosphere ...	... "
2,401,280	7,45,829	Macedon ...	... "
594,304	2,04,519	Steamer Travancore‡	... "
1,670,088	5,76,430	Do. Neera§ ...	... "
2,251,884	7,57,510	John Elliot ...	... "
2,660,588	8,73,887	British Viceroy ...	... "
1,944,152	6,63,555	Erin ...	... "
2,179,212	7,46,514	Arundel ...	... "
1,905,680	6,04,845	Pride of the Port...	... "
1,984,416	6,64,775	Malleny ...	... "
1,742,869	6,16,212	Tangier ...	... "
2,067,464	6,63,611	Braunstone ...	... "
640,724	2,37,020	Steamer Golconda	... "
1,948,328	6,64,010	Thomas Seddon ...	... "
1,912,008	7,42,000	Bonnie Dundee ...	... "
1,791,216	6,34,820	Ambrose ...	... "
2,762,028	9,34,249	British Consul ...	... "
2,965,088	9,47,715	Melbourne...	... "
2,302,664	7,66,220	Mic-Mac ...	... "
1,304,888	3,93,980	Gentleman Krishna...	... "
493,136	1,74,125	Do. Sumatra...	... "
489,524	1,67,170	Do. Bengal ...	... "
1,443,120	4,90,015	Do. Magdala ...	... "
481,120	1,69,145	Do. Carnatic ...	... "
1,000,552	3,57,195	Barque Esk ...	...Havre.
313,600	1,06,000	Steamer Ginga* ...	...Marseilles.
133,104	41,930	Do. Baroda† ...	... "
78,400	24,500	Do. do. † ...	...Havre.
962,360	3,24,860	Alma	... "
2,148,216	7,88,623	City of Madras ...	...Marseilles.
39,200	13,000	Steamer Travancore‡	...Havre.
13,720	4,300	Do. do. ‡	...Marseilles.
235,200	78,500	Do. Neera§ ...	...Havre.
39,200	14,000	Do. do. § ...	... "
3,072,496	10,83,687	Niagara ...	...Marseilles.
2,458,624	8,90,220	Robinson Crusoe...	... "
117,600	42,000	Steamer Golconda ...	...Marseilles.
58,800	19,500	Do. Krishna...	... "
78,400	28,000	Do. Carnatic ...	... "
235,200	81,300	Do. Bengal ...	... "
9,800	3,500	Do. do. ...	...Havre.
141,120	48,250	Do. Sumatra...	...Marseilles.
294,000	1,29,500	Do. do. ...	...Havre.
19,600	6,500	Do. Magdala ...	...Marseilles.
43,120	13,225	Do. Ginga*...	...Genoa.
352,800	1,34,750	Do. Neera§ ...	... "
78,400	27,500	Do. Krishna...	... "
9,800	3,500	Do. Sumatra ...	... "
39,200	10,000	Do. Magdala ...	... "
82,320	24,550	Do. Ginga* ...	...Trieste.
88,200	31,075	Do. Baroda† ...	... "
235,200	76,625	Do. Travancore‡	... "
649,264	1,41,185	Do. Neera§ ...	... "
85,264	31,025	Do. Golconda ...	... "
235,200	79,715	Do. Krishna...	... "
88,200	30,875	Do. Carnatic ...	... "
1,56,800	55,250	Do. Bengal ...	... "
71,344	25,215	Do. Sumatra ...	... "
362,544	1,15,945	Do. Magdala ...	... "
26,698	9,520	Do. do. ...	...Barcelona (in Spain).
117,600	49,500	Do. Neera§ ...	...Venice.
40,768	11,250	Do. Emeu** ...	...China.
339,472	1,09,180	Do. Rangoon ...	... "
180,264	54,000	Sarque Agnia ...	... "
281,456	97,100	Steamer Orissa ...	... "
137,200	47,250	Do. Travancore‡	...Suez.
705,600	2,29,250	Do. Neera§ ...	... "
39,200	12,250	Do. Golconda ...	... "
88,200	27,563	Do. Carnatic ...	... "
90,104	31,722	Do. Krishna...	... "
4,312	1,490	Do. Bengal ...	... "
4'2,368	1,50,545	Do. Magdala ...	... "
27,552	9,000	Bugla Sallah ...	...Arb. Gulf.
74,050,130 or Candies 94,451⅝	25056161		

* 10th February 1869.
† 20th February 1869.
‡ 27th February 1869.
§ 25th February 1869.
**18th February 1869

A CHINESE COLLECTION OF EPIGRAMS.

(From Notes and Queries on China for March).

Humour, properly so called, is a quality in which the Chinese character is not altogether deficient, but its appearance in literature is by no means common, and the extracts given below from a work which, in some of its pungent hits, has almost a tinge of Rabelaisian satire, are probably the first specimens of the kind that have been put into an English dress. In addition to whatever intrinsic merit may be adjudged to the pithy jocularities themselves, the antiquity of these reflections on men and manners is sufficient, no doubt, to lend a certain degree of interest to their perusal. They date from not later than the ninth century of our era, being the work of a writer named Li Shang-yin, who flourished during that period, and whose little volume, entitled, *I Shan Tsu Tswan* owes perhaps to its amusing character the immunity from destruction which it has enjoyed during the centuries that have proved fatal to so many more weighty productions. In the following translations, extracts only are taken from its contents, as, apart from the considerable bulk of matter the work comprises, many portions are ill-adapted to the fastidious tastes of the present day and the obscurity of other sentences would necessitate a labour in research for their elucidation which can scarcely be bestowed upon so trifling a subject. Without further preface, the author's witticisms may now be introduced. It will be seen that he ranks his observations in categories under sententious headings, as follows:—

Pi pu lai.—Certain not to come.
A drunken guest called back to the wine-feast.
A dog—when you run after him with a stick.
Laïs—woed by a penniless fiddler.

Pu siang ch'eng.—Conditions out of place.
A poor Parsee (*Po-sze.*)
A sick physician.
A fat bride.
A teacher who does not know his letters.
A butcher who reads the scriptures (*i. e.* because the Buddhist scriptures forbid the taking of life.)
A grey beard given to flirting.

Pu kien.—What one does not despise.
When one is hungry—coarse victuals.
When one is on the tramp—the sorriest nag to ride.
When one is thirsty—cold congee.

Siang sze.—Comparisons.
A courtier—is like pumpkins, which grow best in the dark.
A crow—is like a fiddler, he makes music when he's hungry.
A judge—is like a tiger, never moves but he does some injury.
Nuns—like rats, they burrow everywhere.
Swallows—like nuns, they never go abroad but in pairs.

Pu ju pu kiai.—What it is better not to know.
A fiddler had better not know music, or he will be thrown out of work.
A woman had better not know poetry, or she will lose her reputation.
A servant had better not know his letters, or he will get into trouble.
Young men had better not know anything about alchemy, or they will come to starvation.
A scholar had better not know anything about handicrafts, or he will be held in contempt.

Yao jen.—Vexation.
Sitting down to a feast and feeling the stomach ache.
Finding the bottle empty in the midst of a jolly night.
Feeling one's back tingle just when bowing to a superior.
Not being able to get rid of one's poor relations.

Siou han.—The extreme of awkwardness.
A village magistrate's procession.
A village magistrate receiving a guest.
A donkey braying in the market-place.
Playing the flute on a cow's back.

Wang hwei.—The extreme of unpleasantness.
Blundering upon matters which are tabooed in a friend's house. (Compare the Spanish proverb: Don't talk about ropes in a hanged man's house.)
Meeting a creditor when one can't pay one's debts.
Perpetrating a breach of etiquette on a formal visit.
Hearing drunken babble after one has become sober.

Men sun jen.—Tribulations.
To invite a distinguished guest, who fails to come to dinner.
To have a disagreeable fellow come on his own invitation.
To be button-holed by a man in liquor.
To have no money when things are cheap.
To be seated opposite the man you hate.
To have a pretty concubine and a jealous wife.

She jen tsien tien kw'ang.—The growing follies of the age.
Envy, hatred, and malice.
Invoking the gods when one is drunk.
Cock-fighting and horse-racing in deep mourning.
Overgrown boobies flying kites,
Keeping idle vagabonds in bed and board.
Women going clacking about the streets.
Mortgaging one's property to other people.

The above extracts will be sufficient to show that the Chinese satirist combines a dose of wholesome instruction after the manner of Poor Richard with his amusing criticisms on the ways of the world he lived in; and apart from the interest that may attach to his collection of *dicta* as a literary curiosity, they are useful, besides, as indicative of the state of society prevailing in his days, and as showing, in many a touch and inuendo, how little change in the habits, modes of thought, and prejudices of the Chinese has been brought about in the long period of full ten centuries that has elapsed since these trivial sentences were committed to writing.

Canton. W. F. Mayers.

A CHAPTER CHIEFLY FOR LADIES.

When we look at the fashions of the present day, and compare them with modes of dress worn but a few years ago, one naturally wonders where and in what they will end. Unlike science and civilisation, which are yearly adding something new to our knowledge, dress appears to be retrograding and seeking novelty in the costume of other days; in other words, the fashionable world seems bent on clothing itself something after the mode of our grandmothers. Are we indeed to have those wonderfully elaborate heads and faces, adorned with patches and powder, in which the beauties of the Georgian era delighted to captivate the Sir Charles Grandisons and the Lovelaces of society. It seems scarcely credible that the fair Pamelas and Clarissas of this our nineteenth century age, who no more go forth of an evening in their sedan chairs, tended by the link boys and other curious paraphernalia of a past age,—it positively seems incredible that they should seek to array themselves in an eighteenth century costume. It appears a chronological paradox—a revival, the adoption of which would create as much astonishment to the sober working every-day community as did Rip Van Winkle's appearance after his long snooze in Sleepy Hollow. A short time since at a noted auction-room in Hanover Street a singular sight was presented at the conclusion of the sale of an antiquary's collection—the disposal to the highest bidder of a wardrobe, an antiquarian wardrobe. The dress series was, chronologically speaking, very perfect. There was some very early armour and chain armour, a windling down to the lighter breast-plate and helmet of the sturdy Cromwellians and their buff leather jerkin, and so on till the softer domain of the ladies' wardrobe was entered. And what a turn out of old dresses there was—figured silks and satins, stuff dresses, cloth of gold dresses, stuff petticoats, quilted petticoats, canary silk petticoats, and violet and crimson and green, and stomachers and stays and calico this and linen that, worked and not worked, trimmed, and furbelowed, of names and uses it behoves one not to mention, all positively knocked down to the hammer, some none, and others a good deal the worse for wear. It was, indeed, a curious sight to see them sold, and a still more curious one to see who bought them, and in addition, there was to be seen the anomaly of a gentleman having the audacity to bid against a lady for a quilted petticoat. Occasionally, as if to vary the scene, there cropped up among the petticoats and dresses, modesty enough an old military coat or a pair of leather breeches, but these were soon knocked down and huddled away as decidedly out of place, and were generally booked to some contemptible little fellow, who seemed thoroughly ashamed of his bargain. Such a sale of Georgian finery never was seen, and most appropriately sold in the street called Hanover. What were they bought for? Were they for stage properties? Such was the passing reflection, but a present deep cogitation would justify the conclusion in view of the dress tendencies of the age, that some cunning *costumier* was buying them up with a prospect of their affording a true and correct pattern of the dress to be, or, that as a gentleman would prize his pinch out of a genuine Louis Guatorze snuff-box, and his coffee out of cup of rare old Sevres, so might fashion, in its desire to be truthful, be induced to don a veritable Georgian petticoat, that had incased the form of a veritable and fair Georgian nymph, for some indeed were so pretty and fresh as to justify the belief that they had been much taken care of and much treasured in my lady's wardrobe. But what signs are there that this old, though somewhat picturesque costume, is to be revived? Of one thing fashion may rest assured chignons—at once the pride and the fear of many a maiden (lest it should fall off)—are doomed that is, doomed for the back of the head; but in accordance with the law of compensation it has been piled up on the top of the head, and threatens to invade the face, and here the question arises, is it still a chignon, or someting else in its new position? These gigantic piles have now reached in enormous height so high that their fall seems certain. This fall has now assumed its natural form hanging on the shoulders, and already the hair-dresser's windows display this flowing hair attached to combs. This is evidently an extreme which cannot last. The worst of all this deception is, that those who have really good hair are not credited with it, while those who have not are forced to wear what is not their own. It thus happens that most unpleasant doubts arise in the mind of a beholder on seeing a nymph of the day with all this towering or flowing mass of hair, and should he be a worshipper at her shrine, and contemplate that awful jump into matrimony, the posing question will at once suggest itself,—Is it her own? For be it understood that Araminta with, and Araminta without her hair, are two very different nymphs, inspiring very contrary emotions. Hair has always been, and ever will be, a great attraction, and however much a bachelor may be inclined to celibacy, the charm of his luxuriance will be always tending to make him repent his single blessedness.

> "Her head was bare,
> But for her native ornament of hair;
> Which in a simple knot was tied above.
> Sweet negligence, unheeded bait of love."

Thus sang Dryden, and many a bait of love has it proved to susceptible man. For a long time it has been rumoured that powder was coming in, and the hair-dressers and many few fashionables, more especially French ladies, have done all they could for the revival of so barbarous, and, it may be added, so dirty a habit. It is to be hoped the good sense of the age may prevail against this monstrosity and there are few ladies who will be tempted to disguise the natural beauty of colour of their hair by coating it with such a powder, giving youthful looks the appearance of old age. In other respects, the female costume seems rapidly assimilating itself to that worn by our grandmothers and great-grandmothers. There are the high-heeled shoes, the tucked up dresses, and the old half high gloves without buttons, closely fitting to hand and arm. Moreover there are sashes wonderful in their complication to behold and one in particular which, from its multitude of descending bows, is called the Cascade Sash. A lady now-a-days could give you her skirt to hold, in addition to supporting her in the valse. Into what part of the Cascade we are to plunge our hands to obtain the necessary amount of waist, is not yet revealed. The gentlemen have long been taunted on the general aspect of their evening dress. After bearing the reproach for some time, a dash was suddenly made into white waistcoats. But, not content with this, and the graceful flower in its button hole, young Sweldom has bethought it of the blue coat and brass buttons of our grandfathers, and relieved the white of his vest by another inside, of crimson or blue, and encased his feet in a buckled shoe and a zebra-striped sock. Thus adorned he presents a formidable appearance at a small party, but in a larger ball receives some countenance, for the disease has been very catching, for no sooner have two or three of these elaborate bucks appeared than other young men have been emulous of so distinguished an appearance, and have forthwith budded into buttons and blue. This state of things is sadly perplexing to middle aged gentlemen, who cannot summon up courage to emerge from their native modesty, or the modesty that grows with years, and appear in such costume. They sigh as they see all the best girls of the period whisked off in the mazy valse by those really splendid-looking young men. Black versus blue and gilt buttons has no chance in the race for femenine favours. No doubt before long we shall see all these grievances set forth in some new comic song, such as "The dark man dressed in blue." We ourselves had thought of giving an order for a blue coat and gilt buttons, and a pair of kerseymere or nankin pantaloons, but our heart failed us at the last and we went not at all—that is, we went to the ball, but in the sober black of by-gone years; but it was no use contending against these 'bucks of the first head.'

But whatever the troubles of a man's dress it can never equal the intricacies of a lady's. At the Compiegne festivities no lady can appear twice in the same toilette, and now that petticoats are as much seen as the dress itself, the trouble must be endless, and the cressing interminable. But learn, fair reader, how the beautiful Empress of the French manages these things:—'Immediately that the Empress enters her dressing-room, the lady-in-waiting touches an electric bell, which corresponds with an upper room, and immediately a trap opens in the ceilings, and down comes a toilette ready to be worn. The whole of this toilette, including petticoat, under and upper skirts, tunics, paniers, &c., being fastened together, so as to be slipped on and off almost instantaneously. In this way the Empress is enabled to bear the many changes required of her during the day. When the toilette is completed, then, and not before, does the Empress touch her hair dressed. The reason of this diversion from the general rule is that the hair can then be dressed according to the costume chosen.' This is certainly dressing made easy. Empress Eugenie 'bears a duke's revenues on her back,' but, unlike many fashionable ladies, she can well afford such extravagance.—*Ladies' Own Journal.*

THE BOY OF THE PERIOD.

(New York Round Table.)

He is a sort of asteroid in the social system. He and his kind move in widely elliptic orbits of large inclination, cutting society at certain nodal points like those hundred and

COMETS' TAILS.

THEORIES by scores, and wild enough to make a philosopher's hair stand on end, have been proposed to account for the formation of comets' tails. Herschels and Airys are pestered with them whenever a bearded star makes its appearance; and almost invariably the proposers are in a state of utter ignorance regarding the working of physical laws. It will be a treat to the astronomers to discuss a hypothesis which, if it should not eventually prove true, is at least philosophical, and based upon data acquired by experiment. Professor Tyndall has developed a cometary theory out of his late researches upon the actinic power of light. It will be remembered that he has found that a beam of light is capable of forming a bright glowing cloud in its course through a space containing a modicum of vapour, the said cloud-being first reduced by the chemical action of the light, and then rendered visible by illumination of the condensed particles. The application of this principle to the explanation of cometary phenomena is as follows: A comet is held to be a mass of vapour decomposable by the solar light, the visible head and tail being an actinic cloud resulting from such decomposition. The tail is not matter projected from the head, but matter precipitated on the solar beams which traverse the cometary atmosphere; nothing being carried from the comet to form the tail, but something being deposited from the interplanetary space through which the body is coursing. But this explanation supposes that the sunlight has a different power when it has passed through a vapoury comet to that which it possesses when it has traversed no such medium; otherwise all space would be lit up like a comet's tail. To account for such a peculiar property, Professor Tyndall assumes that the sun's heating and chemical powers are antagouistic, and that the calorific rays are absorbed more copiously by the head and nucleus than the actinic rays. This augments the *relative* superiority of the actinic rays behind the head and nucleus, and enables them to bring down the cloud which constitutes the tail. Thus the caudal appendage is in a perpetual state of renovation as the comet moves through space; the old tails being dissipated by the solar heat as soon as they cease to be screened by the nucleus. Nearly all the phenomena observed in those mysterious bodies are accounted for by Dr. Tyndall. One, however, he has not yet mentioned: I allude to the peculiar luminous envelopes, familiar to comet-gazers, which surround the nucleus like a series of cloudy glass cases. No theory can be called complete which does not account for those remarkable and evidently important features. —*Once a Week.*

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

A MAGNIFICENT estate has as good as changed hands within the last few days—the third of the North American Continent. The Hudson's Bay Company has, by a large majority, accepted the offer made by Lord Granville on behalf of Canada to purchase its territorial rights for three hundred thousand pounds. The sum looks little beside the prodigious nominal possessions of the Company; and no[t] body can wonder that there were a few imagi[n]ative shareholders who hardly relished the sur[r]ender of something like a tenth part of the habi[t]able globe for the price of an entailed estate in [E]ngland. But it was distinctly shown to [t]he reluctant sentimentalists that, if Lord Granville's offer were refused, the Privy Council would have to investigate the authenticity of the Company's title and the actual value of the claim, in which case even the £300,000 might become an amount vainly regretted. Wisely, therefore, did the great meeting of the Company close with the terms of Canada; and the vast territory will now pass from the category of hunting grounds to become in many portions the home of prosperous and industrious Anglo-Saxon settlers. It was out of the question that, for the sake of minks, otters, and foxes, the Adventurers could any longer be permitted to divide Columbia from Canada; to break the chain of British colonisation, and to prevent the Canadian empire from having as its boundaries the Pacific on the one hand, and the Atlantic on the other. Rupert's Land, too, has become a settled country, and—no longer governed by skin merchants—will be a populous province of the Dominion. Now that the jealous forest laws are relaxed which made the Hudson's Bay territory forbidden ground for colonists, the "Fertile Belt" will by-and-by teem with farms and granaries. That the Adventurers are really consulting their best interest in the sensible course now taken, is shown by the letter which we publish elsewhere, and which justly points out that they still retain very valuable assets. The reservation of 50,000 acres at the trading points will probably become lucrative possessions: and [illegible] now confirmed [illegible] restoration. How the trade is worked can be seen by a case adjudicated last week at the Middlesex Sessions. In walking down Pall-mall, Captain the Hon. Frederick Wellesley lost a canine favourite, which "followed a gentleman home," of course. The Captain advertised, and received the subjoined elegant specimen of advice: "Wens. 24, 1869.—Sir, havin hear1 that you have lost a Dog—i ounce lost one myself, and by appling to mr. Wickes he was the gentleman that assisted me in finding mine and he keeps a bird-shop in Queen's Road, Chelsea, and he is the onley man that I can send you to for he got my valuable pug Dog back, so let mr. Wicks now who has sent you so i remain yours truly living at Portland place West." Recourse was had to Mr. Wicks, the bird-fancier, who speedily put the messenger of Mr. Wellesley in communication with the "right party." After mysterious negotiations with "the fancy," in which the ingenuous Weeks assured his clients that he was "good for a £1,000," and would not "act unmanly," the missing dog was given up—upon payment of £5, and five shillings extra to the "middle man." The police then joined in the transaction, and visited the premises of Burdett, a wood-chopper by public and a dog-stealer by private vocation. Upstairs, in bed with two little children, they found a Maltese dog; and down stairs, in the cellar, a valuable retriever, both stolen. The detected Burdett owned all the circumstances, and, to give every dog-stealer, as well as every dog, his due, said "he did not wish to the other poor old devil"—meaning Weeks—"to suffer for it." Mr. Burdett got eighteen months, with hard labour, for his little speculation, and Mr. Weeks, the only man, nine months; so that the particular association is satisfactorily broke up for the present. But the trade is evidently flourishing and perfectly organised. Conscientious dog-stealers may be satisfied with one haul of this kind in the case of a "dawg;" but there are others who make a steady income out of certain animals, stealing them with great regularity, and restoring them through parties like the ingenuous bird-fancier.—*Daily Telegraph.*

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 20,000 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

W. V. WRIGHT AND Co.'s

PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,

Registered as

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, as it moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We deem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867. British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists, And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,

Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,

Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	Rs. 11 7/8	do.
" 3 do.	Rs. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	Rs. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	Rs. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	Rs. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	Rs. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	Rs. 11 3/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	Rs. 11 3/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 5th May 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta;	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. B. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates [illegible] Bills payable in those places [illegible] on terms to be ascertained on application at the Office. [illegible] Bills on the Bank will forward Fire [illegible] the Bill direct to the party [illegible] Bill.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank issues Circular Notes for the use of Travellers, payable at the principal Cities and Towns in Europe and in Bombay, and at all the principal Stations in Bengal and Madras.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest [illegible] per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances [illegible] Rs. 5,000 nor more than Rs. [illegible] be received.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

All applications for Loans and Advances to be made to the Local Board of India (Limited), at the Bank. The Bank is not responsible for any loss that may occur from the non-observance of the above Rules.

By Order of the Directors,

[illegible], 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Mahableshwur Potatoes, 4 maunds in a basket. Price per basket Rs 7.

Panchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag. Price per bag, Rs. 3.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Table Ornaments, comprising figures, vases, &c., of great variety.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.

Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.

Mr. Addis Map of Bombay. Rs. 3¼ per copy. Apply to M. B. COREN & Co.

GAZOGENES.

Fevre's Patent, in one piece complete, cannot leak, and are strongly protected by tinned wire.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
2 pint size... .. ..each.	18 0	20
3 " " ... ... "	22 8	25 0
5 " " ... ... "	27 0	30 0

CHARGES FOR GAZOGENES.

Of pure Tartaric Acid and Bi-carbonate of Soda.

For 2 pint size ... ...per doz.	2 8	2 12
For 3 " ... ... "	2 12	3 0
For 5 " ... ... "	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST RECEIVED, a FRESH STOCK of the following:—

AT A REDUCED PRICE.

Saunders' Best Foolscap.
Lumsden's do.
Blotting Paper—Double Thick—all Colours.
Writing and Copying Ink, by Arnould and Stephens.
Account Books—of all sizes.
De La Rue's Playing Cards.
Watman's Drawing Paper—of all sizes.
Copying Paper—Foolscap and Letter size.
Lithographic Transfer Paper.
Do. Do. Ink.
Do. Printing Ink.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of Saddlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicestersquare, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles, with Regulation Bridles.

A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A handsome second-hand serviceable Mail Phaeton, converting a sagonette for pleasure, with leathered shades for monsoon (having concealed steps for ladies), with lamps, pole, and shafts, by William King, of London.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

A handsome palanquin-shaped single horse Office Gharry, painted dark green and lined to match, with best lamps. Purchaser shall have guarantee of the works.

Also a few other carriages of different kinds, &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 40 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans to be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.

Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.

Steel and Files.

Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Market, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and which is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Hallings, &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.

CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.

CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.

CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.

CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.

GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.

GENEVA, best Dutch.

HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine, in hot weather.

INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.

JOHANNISBERGER, a récherché Cabinet Wine.

LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.

NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.

SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.

TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.

WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.

ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand.
Calcutta,	Karrachee,	Mauritius.
Madras,	New York.	

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE, brewed from the above pure materials in the old-established manner, for the Colonies, is delivered at the godowns in casks only:—

Quarts (capacity of 4 doz.) ... at 8 per doz.
Pints (12 do.) ... at 6 per doz.

Depot—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay.
Forbes Street, end April, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunhill & Sons' BRANDIES.

Claret in Quarts and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per doz.
Do. do. at Rupees 5-8 per doz.
Champagne ... at Rupees 12 per doz.
Pints at Rupees 3-8 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

J. W. Bridges and Son.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

CONSIGNMENT of WINES for H. M.'S 39TH REGIMENT.—The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, are directed to dispose of a shipment of Wines, made for H. M.'s 39th Regiment (whose departure for India has been postponed) by Messrs. Tod Heatly & Co., of London. It consists of

Sherries,
Clarets,
Champagne and Moselle,
Port,
Brandy,
Hock,
Gin and Liqueurs,

and a liberal allowance will be made on the shipment, of taken over in its entirety.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 "
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 "
Do.	Pints do.	2 "
Hock...	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do..	1 "
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1 "
Eau De Cologne	6 Bottles in a Box.	

Also

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.

Do. (St. Julien) 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,

WINE EXPORTERS,

SOUTHWARK STREET,

LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL,

Agents of the above Firm,

Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

	Per dozen.
COGNAC, Vintage 1865	Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S 4	" 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER	" 24
AMONTILLADO	" 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA	" 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN AND OKELL

Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,

Bombay Presidency.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

		Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin ...	" 30
do.	B. & E. Perrier ...	" 36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

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do. Hock	do. ...	" 23
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